

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION IN
PARIS.

... the 1950s. The 1950s International Congress has

There were two Spanish delegates, Señors Pami and Felgueroso. The former came from Barcelona and is the editor of a democratic paper there. There is a little truth in physiognomy, he is a man who means what he says, who thinks much, and deeply and who knows what he wants and where he is going. The outline of face scarcely differs from that of Castelar. But there is more intensity of thought and feeling in the expression. He sometimes spoke in French and sometimes in Spanish. Signor Costa translating for him. His colleague was a singularly interesting person. In the Middle Ages I dare say that he would have been an apostle and saint. Enthusiasm beamed in his eye and gave a peculiar cast to his visage, which would have been plain if not lighted up by a fervid soul. Señor Felgueroso represented 20,000 workers of steel power. I had some private talk with him about Spain. He was like poor General Skobeleff, for greasing all creaking wheels with brotherly love and patient kindness, for taking poor-devil foreigners, who come to tread on the heels of a better sort of refugees, by the hand and creating homes and refuges where their slender resources might go a long way, and so enable the rest to resist the offers of the capitalist. This was truly some friendly unions at Barcelona and with excellent results. The poor-devil emigrant did not want to be the enemy of the workman who was better off. His poverty and not his will drove him into antagonism. Landing in a strange country, forlorn and miserable, he was peculiarly sensible of kindness. The thing was to try if possible to wake him an auxiliary. Mother Nature was for

STATISTICS OF A LARGE BUILDING.
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CHANGE.

Notwithstanding the series of delays in finishing the Produce Exchange Building, the following facts concerning the structure are of interest. The foundation is built upon 15,634 cubic feet of concrete. The first floor is 107 feet square; the second floor is 167 feet of low pine capping; the third, 17,530 square feet of base stone and 18,900 square feet of building stone. The first tower was driven on July 17, 1881, and the last pile on December 24 following. The building fronts 307 feet on Broadway and Whitehall-st., 159 feet on Stone-st., 150 feet on Beaver-st., and 300 feet on New-st. The tower at the southeast corner of the building is 48 feet square; height from main building from sidewalk to base of tower, 110 feet; height from sidewalk to top of tower, 225 feet; height from sidewalk to top of flag-pole, 306 feet; height from flag-pole being 90 feet total length. The clock in the tower is—with the exception of that of the city hall—which is the largest in the world—to be seen in the city. The diameter of the clock dial is 112 feet; length of hands 6 feet, and length of figures on dial, 20 inches.

The size of the main room of the building is 220 by 191 feet; height of ceiling of main room, 47½ feet; height of ceiling of main room under the skylight, 60 feet; height of skylight from main floor, 75 feet. The number of square feet of space in the building is as follows: In the tower, 2,725 feet, and terrace, 4,128 feet, making a total of 51,697 square feet, or 1-3 acres nearly. The number of square feet on the main floor is 17,530. The capacity of the main building, 41,734 square feet of the second third, and fourth stories, for offices, etc., 22,450 square feet; halls and corridors about 15,000 square feet; and the entire building, 83,814 square feet, \$300,000 when completed. The portions of the building now finished are occupied by the Produce Exchange Bank, the National City Bank, the United States Land and Freight department. It is promised that the building will be completed for occupation by January 1st, when the Produce Exchange will occupy the ground floor, the Ohio Railroad freight department above it, and the Postal Telegraph Company will occupy rooms on the ground floor. The estimated income from the building

QUESTIONS OF HEALTH, OVER-CROWDING
AND EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.

"The last Auditor, who was here for many years, had \$4,500, but William J. Lyon, the present Auditor, only gets \$3,000."

sists thousands of boys and young men who otherwise would go into business directly from the Gra-

Yan Schools. When I was in the Produce Exchange I always found that a boy who had been one of our pupils was not so well liked as a boy who had not been in our school. I was very much surprised to find that he was not so favored. The training that I receive there in the partial course which they take is of unquestionable value to them."

It will not increase more than for three or four hundred children. In the Twentieth Ward six or seven hundred more children can attend school. There will be no help in the Twenty-second Ward, and in the Twenty-third Ward possibly three or four hundred new scholars can be enrolled; making the probable increase

buildings. We must have \$3,334,950, or we can go on without reducing the salaries; and we must

have \$145,000 or we can't open the three new schools next fall. Those figures answer that question.

The Board needs more money for primary school buildings, but I know \$4,000,000 is a big amount of money. The three new schools to be opened this year will need furniture and other materials. This year will need more teachers and principals. Principals will have to be employed, adding a large amount to the salary item. I tell you I should like to see this salary question settled. But it is not possible. I would like to see the salary of a good many teachers and principals that I know, and would like to see a many more out of schools on a pension if necessary, and I would like to carry it to the board that is anything to raise. But you see how it is at the Board meetings. The janitors petition us to raise the salaries, the male grammar principals send in a petition asking for an increase, the female grammar principals ask for the proper method for increasing their salaries, and then the professors and tutors in the Normal College come up and have to be discussed and so it is all the time.

M. JASPER WANTS MORE SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Jasper was asked by the report if the plan for more schools was well founded. I said that there should be at least three sites purchased and new buildings erected as soon as possible in addition to the three now in process of erection. "There are a great many children out of school in the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards," he said, "and many more are attending corporate and pri-

\$1,500, and Edward Higgins, the janitor \$1,351. The twelve agents of the treasury department, receive \$1,000 each. There are ten assistant clerks receiving salaries from \$600 to \$2,000 each. John R. Ames being paid the latter sum. W. O. Bourne is paid \$1,930; E. E. Van Saun, \$1,887; J. Mosher

hein, \$1,158; Henry F. Kiddle, \$800; and Mrs Eliza Cronk, \$600.

The salary paid to principals and teachers in the schools vary according to the length of service, etc. A male principal receives, from \$2,250 to \$3,600, depending on the average attendance; a female principal of a grammar school is paid from \$1,200 to \$1,500. These salaries also depend on the average attendance until the woman has been a principal for fourteen years, when she may, by law, receive a maximum salary of \$1,750 or \$1,900, regardless of the number of pupils in her school. When a girl is appointed a teacher she receives \$400, the first year, to which \$50 a month is added after that time. Supervisors are given a maximum school teacher is \$900, women which they are being allowed to teach in the primary schools and the girls' grammar schools. In the latter the average salary is \$745. In the primary schools, the salary of a female teacher is \$590, and of male teachers \$1,500. When a man is first appointed a teacher he receives \$700, and the second year only \$100 more. The men who teach in the German and music receive \$1.50 an hour, and in drawing \$2 an hour. The principals of the evening schools are paid \$4 a night, the men teachers \$2.50, and the women \$2.00. The average salary is \$1,500 a year, their pay being graded according to the size of their school, buildings, the number of stores in them, etc.

A Sunday-school teacher being anxious to tell a more interesting story of his late, over-enthusiastic pupils, asked them to tell him their idea of to-morrow after giving the subject a week's thought. On the following Sunday he put the question to the class. A boy replied, "To-morrow was cast into the oven." Which was certainly according to Scripture.—*(Harper's Bazar)*

SOME REALISTIC PHASES OF SHOPS AND SHOPPING IN PARIS.

Paris, the great show such as Tu-hou Marché vi-

"Why, these are the celebrated Tennessee persimmons. Haven't you ever tasted them? Try one."

countryman's teeth soon met beyond a piece the size silver dollar. The one piece satisfied him, evidently

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